

ANNUAL MEETING.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the C. V. Ry. Co.

Held at the Offices of the Company
Yesterday.

President Eagerman Positively Re-
closes a Re-Election.

List of the Directors for the En-
tire Year.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Midland railway company was held in this city Monday. President Eagerman arrived in his private car from New York in the morning and the meeting was immediately convened.

The president read his annual report, which was in a very condensed form, and which merely gave assets and liabilities of the company, together with an itemized statement of the amount of property owned by the corporation.

The road was reported to be in seven-
dinary condition with its business continually increasing. Its relations with other railroads was stated to be of a friendly character. The manner in which the affairs of the road have been looked after by General Manager T. B. Johnson was favorably mentioned, and that gentleman was highly complimented over the success of his work. It was decided to extend the road from Greenwood Springs to Newcastle as soon as possible. The grading for this extension is already completed, and nothing more remains to be done but to lay the tracks. No action was taken with regard to any further extension of the road in addition to the above.

The following directors for the ensuing year were elected:

J. H. Busk, S. S. Sunds, W. D. Sloane,
J. L. Devons, G. C. Allen, J. P. Thompson,
John Neiman of New York,
C. A. Davis of New York, J. C. and J.
A. Hayes, Jr., and J. C. Rogers of Colorado Springs.

V. C. A. Jones presented his resigna-
tion as secretary of the company, which was accepted. No action was taken regarding his successor, but it is the intent of the company to nominate the editor of *the Standard* and auditor, and to give the present auditor, Mr. J. W. Sells, the duties of both.

The most important feature of the meeting was the statement made by President Eagerman that he would decline to take the office of president. He stated that his physician had advised him to go to either of the cities of the state as soon as possible. The convention of his to do this almost imperatively forced him to withdraw from the management of the road, and the management of the road will be in the hands of the stockholders.

The meeting adjourned until this morning. The board of directors will reconvene to day.

The proceedings of the meeting were conducted with the utmost harmony. Out of a total of 8,000 shares of stock, 6,500 shares were represented in the meeting.

M. Henry C. Rogers, the solicitor of the company, stated after the adjournment, that he did not know what action would be taken regarding President Eagerman's succession, but he thought that the office might be vacant for some length of time, now long enough, not to say,

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Rail-
road at Denver.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad was held at Denver on Tuesday. The annual report of President M. T. M. was submitted, from which the following is an extract:

The Denver, Texas and Gulf Railroad company operates a competing line with this company between Denver and Pueblo. That company entered into arrangements with the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth company for the completion of a through line between Denver and Fort Worth in the state of Texas. The construction of an entirely new road between these points would have involved the parcelling of the line of this company between Denver and Trinidad, which would materially impair our earnings. To avoid this an agreement was entered into whereby the Fort Worth company operates its trains over our line between Trinidad and Pueblo. The execution of this contract, not only prevented the construction of a competing line between the above-named points, but results in a revenue to this company of about \$2,500 per annum per mile.

About the close of the year the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad completed its line parallel to the line of this company, between Pueblo and Denver, and extended its tracks to Canon City, and it now operates a competing line of rail from Pueblo to and connecting with the line of this company between Canon City and Denver. On the other hand, within the past month the Missouri Pacific railroad company has completed its road from the east to Pueblo. The relations of this company to ours are most amicable, it will exchange a large business with us at Pueblo, and its passenger trains are hauled by this company between Denver and Pueblo. It may be expected that any loss resulting from the diversion of the business of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, will be fully made up by the new connection.

The railroad of the Midland company is completed between Colorado Springs,

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

3. Paso County Democrats' State
Mass Convention.

Delegates Elected to Attend the State
Convention.

Resolutions Endorsing the President's
Policy Adopted.

For, D. V. Patterson Favored to
Delegate to St. Louis.

view of the prospects of the republican party in the coming contest. All were particularly urgent in pointing out the necessity of united and constant efforts on the part of republicans. The democratic party in general, and President Cleveland, in particular, are arraigned for their inconsistencies and hostility to the country's interests. Uncle Bailey's remarks were greeted with the loudest applause, which swelled into an outburst of enthusiasm when he declared that "he was still standing for the republican party and no member could deny his principles." The success of the meeting was further enhanced by several songs from "Fargo, G.O." which were loudly applauded and which earned for the club a unanimous vote of thanks. The meeting adjourned with three votes for the republican nominee. It was voted that an extension of four weeks be given non-members in which they could sign the constitution.

Notwithstanding the fact that Wednesday evening had been set apart by the city council for the trial of the Merritt Stevens, a Germanic contest, the attendance was not very large and the business before the convention was quickly transacted.

The convention was called to order by Mr. A. L. Lawton chairman of the Democratic county central committee, who stated the purpose for which it had been called.

On motion of Dr. W. M. Stieckler Mr. N. A. Lee, ed. of *Manitou*, was elected chairman and Mr. J. S. Rogers of this city secretary.

The chairman then appointed a committee of three, consisting of Dr. W. M. Stieckler, A. L. Lawton and A. A. Smith to present to the convention the names of ten persons to represent the county in the state convention.

The committee, after a brief deliberation reported it in the following names: L. J. Murray, G. A. Lansing, G. W. Lawrence and J. W. Sullivan of Colorado Springs, P. P. Creig of Manitou, J. W. May of Castle Rock, C. A. Smith of Fountain, C. C. Morrison, Eastonville, D. C. Cox of Manitou, and William Lowe of Colorado City.

The report of the committee was on motion adopted, and the committee discharged.

After the adoption of the following resolutions the convention adjourned:

The democratic party of El Paso county in convention assembled doth congratulate the county on the wise, honest and economical administration of its first county government. We praise the integrity of the public service, the terrible and sectional course with regard to all questions of national importance has merit in the support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the delegates of this state convention from this county should support the election to the national convention from this state which, we heartily in favor of its nomination to the presidency.

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the valuable services of state on, Thomas N. Patterson to the democratic party of this state, and that as a recognition of these services rendered, as well as a recognition of and tribute to his ability as a lawyer and orator, we do urgently recommend his selection by the state convention as a delegate to the national convention and request our delegates to use a united effort to secure his election to that position.

Adjourned.

Mr. Robert Downing, the rising young tragedian, will appear at the opera house next Monday evening. The *Advertiser* in referring to his visit to that city, said:

Americans should be particularly interested in the engagement he is coming week of Mr. Robert Downing, the handsome and brilliant young tragedian, who is making such a sensation in Sacramento, the capital, under the management of Mr. Josey, the *Advertiser*.

Mr. Downing was born in Washington. He was in Baltimore that he commenced his theatrical career at the age of six years, with the stock company under Manager Count T. Ford, and, to-day, though but a trifle over 30, he ranks among the greatest stars. Mr. Downing belongs to that peculiar robust, vigorous school of which the American stage is the home. Mr. Robert Downing has come much for him, but the perseverance in the work would have amounted to nothing had not the true dramatic genius to support it. Downing is a very fortunate in being under the wise and judicious management of Mr. Josey, who is sure to use "The Gladstone" from McCullough's estate, and to select Mr. Downing as the only actor fit by nature to give it a perfect interpretation. The tragedier is produced in a manner surpassing anything yet seen in this country, and Downing, who is the pride of the theater of which we can now boast, in the history of the American stage there cannot be found another instance where an actor so successfully becomes pre-eminent as has Robert Downing.

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The Rev. A. R. Kieffer, rector of Grace church of this city, was elected a delegate to the general convention at New York, at the recent meeting of the Diocese of Colorado. He was also re-elected dean of Southern Colorado and was made a member of the standing committee of the diocese.

Architect Frank T. Lent is the winner of the architects' competition for the new schoolhouse at Colorado City. The other competitors were W. S. Ross, of Denver, W. G. Perkins and Pease and Barber of Colorado Springs.

We have received a copy of the first number of the Colorado City Eagle, with Charles E. Johnson editor and proprietor. The Eagle is bright and newsy and will prove quite an addition to the list of Paso county newspapers.

A CLEVEL CAPTURE.

Stolen Goods Recovered and the Perpe-
trators of a Robbery Arrested.

During the night of March 30 in the cellar of the residence of Mr. Z. C. Collier, the first house south of the Presbyterian church on Weber street, was entered and articles to the value of \$350, including eight suits of gentlemen's clothes, were stolen from a number of trunks. It was supposed at the time that entrance to the cellar was gained through a window over the door, though Miss Anna Dana was of the opinion that the door had been opened from the inside. She also thought that the thief had been impeded by parties who were interested with the premises from the fact that several valuable articles were left in the trunks, and that no attempt was made to open the upper floors of the house. At the time of the robbery Mr. Collier had in his employ a colored servant by the name of Lizzie Py, who was frequently visited by a young man named Diggs. After the robbery Miss Anna Dana instigated a close watch upon the movements of both. A short time ago the woman went to Denver. Diggs joined the robbery and obtained employment on the Midland as porter on the day train express. One day last week Mr. Collier in riding over the road noticed that Diggs was wearing one of the stolen coats. Not long afterward he was seen in the same residence by the city marshal, and summoned to the council chamber. After his arrival a meeting was called to order by Mayor Strickler and the following officers responded to the call: Lawton, Skinner, Bartlett, Merrill, Leavenworth, Himesburg. The cause for the contestants and contestants announced that they would agree to have the testimony in the case taken before a notary public, reduced to writing and then submitted to the city council for that body to pass upon. A motion was made by Alderman Johnson to put it to a vote, and it was carried by a unanimous vote. The convention adjourned.

The following item from the Northern Illustrated Monthly, regarding

Col. Lamport a former resident of this city, will be interesting to those who

are interested in the history of our

country. Col. Lamport, of St. Paul, has seen a good deal of the little globe of ours. The western limit of his travels was the Muir Glacier, in Alaska, and the eastern limit was the first cataract of the Nile, in Egypt. He spent a considerable part of the time at its cataracts in a small boat in St. Paul. Does not this strikingly show how great are the facilities for travel in our day. In the last century our forefathers would have been content in traversing as much of the earth's circumference as Col. Lamport journeys over in a few months, accompanied by his wife and daughters, and now here experiencing the sights and dangers of even positive discount?

Sister Alice again returned from Denver

Wednesday afternoon having in trust

Lizzie Py (colored) who was arrested

as a suspect in the robbery.

She was released on her own recognizance.

She had removed Mr. Collier's name

from the band on the inside of the coat

but had neglected to remove it from

the waistband on the vest. Diggs, when

confronted with this evidence of the

crime, said he had received the coat

from the woman. On going to his

room in the south western part of the city

he met Mrs. Alice. She had been arrested by the city

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....	600	for six months.....	50
Three months.....	300	One month.....	100

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....	800	for six months.....	75
Three months.....	400		

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB-WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job-Printing equal to any in the country established west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and fearing them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly addressed to. We can not be responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be paid in full not later than Thursday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,

Manager of the GAZETTE.

The proslaveryists who voted so as to elect Governor H. H. T. to his second term as governor of the state seem to have been mortified at Governor H. H. T.'s second veto of the right to vote.

The canvass of Harvard for presidential preferences shows 33 for Cleveland and 25 for Blaine. This shows that there has been no change of proslavery sentiment in Massachusetts.

The tariff debate is ended and every congressman will vote on the bill so as to not seem to be mortified at Governor H. H. T.'s second veto of the right to vote.

Congressman Payson, who has just been in Illinois viewing the political situation, has returned to Washington. He says the task of saving the nation's convention for Blaine is all nonsense, that it is impossible. He firmly believes that Gresnam will be the republican nominee.

The most突出 feature of the Gresnam movement is that it has so totally eclipsed the candidacy of Sherman, A. S. Brown, Garrison. All these gentlemen have been distributing campaign literature for the last two months. Gresnam has no organization and no campaign has been undertaken. Yet he is the only candidate who is talked of as a real possibility.

It is a strong point in Blaine's favor that the national convention will be held in Chicago. This is the strongest Gresnam center in the country. The Gresnam party started here and the effect of it will be felt by every delegate. This was in 1880, the Blaine party was not yet in existence. Illinois republicans thought of no one but Blaine, but since that year was added Blaine has been considered out of the field and remains a consistent advocate of Blaine's nomination. One delegate at large, who has been a Blaine man, said, "If Mr. Blaine should visit Chicago to day we would give him a reception that a king might envy, but every delegate would never less go into the convention and vote for Gresnam." He believed it could not be made through this state and the question asked whether in the party would prefer Blaine in the White House, the answer would be almost unanimous for Blaine. They were asked who should be nominated. Then the majority would answer, "Gresnam." This may seem anomalous but it illustrates the distinction in the way in which the men who are to be chosen to get there are in many ways very like each other.

On the 1st of June next this year comes the annual success of this year's election of a united party. This can only be brought about by the nomination of a candidate who can command the support of every republican voter. The democrats' hope to succeed through dissensions in the republican ranks. In this state they will make a desperate effort to capture the legislature and elect a United States senator.

Congressman William A. Scott got very angry in the house the other day because of some strictures made on the way he treated his workmen. He claimed, with a good deal of emphasis, that whatever he said or did, he had never robbed his men, those who are familiar with Scott's career know this to be true. He made his money in Wall street. He is a scoundrel, a scoundrel among men.

It is said that Chancery No. 1000 would be willing to occupy the second place on the republican national ticket, also in case that this is not given, that he will be a candidate for governor of New York. His popularity is so great that it is believed that he will be elected governor over any candidate that may be nominated, and that he will be a source of strength to the republican national ticket.

The quarrel among the Virginia republicans is unfortunate at this time, though it is now settled that Congressman Wise, a son of a brother, is to submit to the just way in which Malone was acting the convention. There was a fair prospect for the united party carrying Virginia, but it is to be seen between Malone and Wise is to be seen, up there is little chance. Malone will not care to have the party succeed unless his means are a success. Mr. Wise cannot win any man less submit to the methods employed by Malone.

The growth of the Gresnam movement surpasses anything of the kind in our history. Six weeks ago Sherman, A. S. Brown, Hawley and Garrison were the leading candidates. Gresnam was only talked of in a quiet way. There have been no Gresnam, no or artificial means of producing enthusiasm. But somehow the mention of his name has appealed to the average common sense of the nation. At his own state was against him, it was confused whether his name would be presented. But since Illinois instructed for him, he has appeared as a strong aggressive candidate. He continues to grow, as he will be nominated on the third ballot.

The annual report of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was submitted at its annual meeting on Tuesday. The report showed that the railroad was in a good condition. The new improvement mortgage at the rate of five thousand dollars per mile will probably be used in laying the third rail. The company shows a balance sheet of resources in excess of liabilities on the face of the paper, the question of revenue reform Mr. Morrison would make a good candidate. The advocates of his candidacy claim that President Cleveland has indicated his preference for him. But

there are four to six. This road was at first intimately connected with the history of this town. Through its general officers are now removed and none of its officers are among our residents, the people of this town still feel a strong interest in its progress.

The abolition of slavery in Brazil has been accomplished. The movement in its favor began to gather force soon after our civil war. It is creditable to Brazil that this was brought about through constitutional means and did not cost a million lives, thousands in treasure and untold suffering and sorrow. The legislature of Brazil, as early as in 1871, passed an act for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. The law received the imperial sanction the same year. The principal feature of this act was a provision enacting that all children of slave parents should from that time forth be born of free condition. But these children were to serve their master for one year of age the master of the mother. Another provision freed the 600 slaves who were the property of the state. This is the last of slavery in this continent.

The GAZETTE yesterday had a somewhat lengthy account of the new bank which will open for business this summer.

The gentlemen who are connected with it are surely part of a network of banks and insurance companies along the various extensions of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific reaching back to Chicago. The significance of this cannot be overestimated. The new country is evidently the place for investment. The older towns and cities are surely saving up money to put out here. The formation of this new bank seems simply, therefore, that we have taken in a new and vigorous partner in the tiny town of the town. We have abundant reason for congratulation on this score, in one sense the city did not need new banks, for our present institutions are so bad and are furnishing all the accommodations and facilities consistent with a saving bank, but this new bank draws in the way a large amount of capital and a large number of business friends who will introduce new and virile blood into our business community while it will be a help to every business man and every property owner, but also to facilitate our trade.

The most突出 feature of the Gresnam movement is that it has so totally eclipsed the candidacy of Sherman, A. S. Brown, Garrison. All these gentlemen have been distributing campaign literature for the last two months. Gresnam has no organization and no campaign has been undertaken. Yet he is the only candidate who is talked of as a real possibility.

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Ernest H. Crosby, the champion of the open hostility of Mr. Blaine, and his followers to the party accepted by the administration will cause the revenue reform leaders to hesitate before they will organize the party's success in the doubtful eastern states. The democratic candidate for the second place in the race will probably be taken from Indiana, while the case Governor Gray would be the nominee. His position on the party question is not quite so pronounced nor so generally known as that of Mr. Morrison, but, like him, he has a creditable war record. Mr. Blaine, the committee, so plainly for protective duties, he could not consistently support the author of the horizontal bill, which was instrumental in defeating it, with the exception of the bill to extend the party from the dilemma in which it has been placed by the Gresnam movement. The question of the vice presidency is of little consequence in comparison with the seven members of the convention. It would be for Blaine to decide, it would be for Gresnam to decide, it would be for the party to decide. The question was, "Would it be for Blaine?" His answer was, "We would if it were for Gresnam." Another question was, "Suppose over three hundred votes should come in for Mr. Blaine on the first ballot?" The answer was, "We would still be for Gresnam." This has an important bearing on the proposed year.

Colonel John H. Long, now serving a third term in congress, has announced to his constituents in Illinois that he is unable to support his family on the salary that he receives. Governor Long was, perhaps, the most promising of the younger men in public life in New England. He had served three years as governor of Massachusetts and five years in congress. He is fortunate in entering politics too early to have secured a competence from his profession, and is now well known in his position and is assured of retaining it, he is obliged to go back to the drudgery of professional life. Mr. Long has not been, what would be called in Washington an exceptionally honest man, but he has been entirely unnecessary for him to withdraw from public life in order to support his family. A good lawyer, who has the prominence Mr. Long has in either house in congress, has a seat in the house, in a city of his profession rather than a retirement.ay Gou can others of his class who are interested in large corporations and also interested in legislation, a meeting, those corporations in congress have a very definite way of bringing congressmen. It is now a custom to retain as course prominent members in each house. A good corporation lawyer can readily earn more in congress than out. When Senator Blaine, for instance, received his position in the house, he was a member of the Oregon and Transcontinental company over his own name, asking for proxies to make him present. In this circular, he says:

"Last August I was enabled, through the confidence of my German business friends, to render your company financial aid to the extent of \$5,000,000 at a critical period in its affairs. The result of this intervention was that I was requested at the time by your directors and by many of the largest individual stockholders to become president of your company. I declined to accept this because I was expected to assist financially some corporations in which your company holds a large stock interest. This assistance having now been rendered to those corporations, I feel called upon as the founder of your company and from a sense of duty to add to the full extent of my power, securing more satisfactory results, in the future for you as stockholders. I am authorized to state that for this purpose I have obtained the co-operation of foreign capital which I represent, and my friends in evidence of my intention to infuse new life into the company, have already acquired large interests in your stock. In behalf therefore, of them and of myself personally, respectfully request your co-operation in our proposed efforts for the reorganization of the Oregon and Transcontinental company. The circular ends with a request for proxies.

Much of the complaint regarding the rates charged by railroads is not justifiable. The rates may not always be adjusted fairly between communities, but the fact remains that none of the railroads have earned any more than a fair return for the investment, and some of the railroads have not even earned that. To hosteling which is a town, however, in this complaint against railroads grows from several things. In the first place, a discrimination against dealers in the same business in the same towns was regular practice until quite recently. The corporation commerce of, we trust, has forever come away with this. Some of the railroads are very honest about paying overcharges, though this is comparative to a new policy with all of them. But recently it was not worth while to attempt to collect for any small overcharge, because the railroads would give up even now some of the railroads in the city, but there is a large seizure class which is in entire isolation, make politics a profession. Its assets in keeping this class in power to keep down the salaries of those in parades. In our series for congressmen we are only following the rule of aristocracy and this is in the interest of the railroads, so that they can occupy the highest positions, or else those who are poor must use their positions in an improper way. In England, for example, members of parliament are not allowed to be members of the bar, but there is a large seizure class which is in entire isolation, make politics a profession. Its assets in keeping this class in power to keep down the salaries of those in parades. In our series for congressmen we are only following the rule of aristocracy and this is in the interest of the railroads, so that they can occupy the highest positions, or else those who are poor must use their positions in an improper way. 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IMPROVED BURGLARY.

FACTS LEARNED IN A TALK WITH A BOSS CRACKSMAN.

Late Improvements in Safe Breaking. Dynamite, the Little Giant and Various Other AIDS—How Science Lends Her Aid to the Wicked as Well as the Good.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Among the habits of a popular sporting house, not far from Sixth avenue and Faile street, is a man well advanced in years, whose name is known to every chief of police in this country and Great Britain. He might be taken for a retired merchant, successful banker, but, fact, for anything but what he is or was—a distinguished man and a burglar. He belongs to a famous set of "operators," of whom Hope, Chang, Duper and other luminaries are members. Usually secretive and reticent, there are times when his tongue is loosened and he will talk freely. One evening recently, while a party of men were discussing the changes in the methods of law breakers, he said: "The best example I know is in the growth of safe breaking. In my boyhood the bank burglar was a heavily built man, with black mask, a heavy belt of tools, who staggered along with heavy Jimmies, sledge hammers, drills, keys, wedges, gunpowder, fuse and lesser tools. A good outfit in those days weighed as much as 700 pounds. Safes in those days were clumsy articles and two strong men could easily open one with three hours' work. The manufacturers built stronger and heavier safes. The burglars increased the size and strength of their tools; they kept ahead of the manufacturers, but began to lose in one very important respects—time. When before they could put a job through it took a few hours, now they took as many days. This course required taking a house or cellar next door, and entailed large expense and the chances of detection and alarm. The next stage was the substitution of dynamite for gunpowder, and the replacement of the heavy jimmies and sledges by thin steel rods and gunpowder. Then did well known safes, such as the safe suspended in the floor of the little room, turned themselves into the drill-and-dynamite increased the trouble and delay.

A clever friend SECTIONAL JIMMY, then struck a new idea. He packed up the space between the door and the frame, leaving two small places unsecured. To the upper space was attached the safety of a small air pump. The lower was filled with the dust of gunpowder. The party made the safe tight, and pumped air into the air pump, and only got at the other end after waiting there, carrying with it the powder. In no time there was enough powder ready to blow off the door, and a match and stick finished the rest in no time.

"The makers tried their best to get over this and by far the best thing done in some instances can't be right safe. When it is not too difficult or can't always open it with a small pump and a few pounds of powder, in the past five years the makers have fine

improvements but the safe breakers are far ahead. Their advances in bank burglary have been made by the use of the high explosive, dynamite, nitroglycerine and the rest. These are five or six times as powerful as gunpowder and explode when they are exploded. They are held steady with a strong string today, next week, by Nozzles, and dangerous to handle, although

the contrary is believed by the public. They make but little noise if properly used. In fact, the quantity employed can be so accurately calculated for the safe to be opened that I will guarantee to blow out any ordinary safe door in a minute and not be heard in the building next door."

"In doing good work the square safe is safe but should be attacked at or near the knob. The knob answers two purposes. It is carefully made of the finest and strongest metal and is the product of the highest workmanship of the machine shop. It, therefore, makes a splendid purchase for a rifle. Fasten a safe knob to it and you beat a wise aim to pieces. Then with a pocket knife just lamp you can soft-tap the steel of the surrounding plate and take out all the temper. Or you can heat it to a very high temperature and then throw water upon it and so make it as brittle as glass. A diamond-toothed auger or drill will cut through the soft metal like cheese, or a hammer will shatter it when brittle. Then a little machine we call the Little Giant will break off the knobs like a match. This machine was invented by the boss machinist of the Pennsylvania rail road, and will break a steel rail as easily as a straw, and it is so small and light that it can be carried in an overcoat pocket. Its principle is shown in the way you break a picket by putting a snug fitting bar between two and turning it sideways. In the machine there are two bars with slow moving attachment which you fasten to the knobs. As you move the first bar the second approaches the shaft of the knobs until it bugs the latter. Then when you force the second it goes straight through the shaft. A modification of it enables you to pull a steel bolt out of a nut or even to pull it into pieces. When this is done you have in front of you a small space in which there are holes. You can then flush in nitro-glycerine by holding up

your pocket around the place with putty or such and filling it in by its own weight or such

it in with a small air pump. Or you can put a graduated dynamite cartridge into a safe or a powdered dynamite into any aperture you may have made. The explosion will blow out the door and you can then slip the bolts. All that is necessary is to have an aperture of some sort into the door. With the pump you can force in nitro-glycerine when the door fits close.

"Another way is to use a dynamite anger and cut a thin cylindrical hole into the door over the lock. With a grasper and a diamond you can do it in three hours without working too hard, and you go ahead after that just as in the other cases. The profession have got it down so that I can't say that the square safe must go. The door or cylindrical safe, or a safe with a guard, with electric wires or batteries will be the next stage in the protection of money and valuable less. You'll notice another thing, and that is the new school doesn't require larger or heavy tools, and makes quick and clean work. A man can put all the necessary instruments for opening the strongest safe in his pocket of his evening suit and put through the job without soiling his hands in taking more than five hours' work. That's perhaps the reason why our best bank breakers dress well, even when they are professional engineers. With nine-tenths of the safes in use a small pump or air sub, no larger than a baseball, a few ounces of nitro-glycerine or dynamite, a grasper, a little giant and a diamond auger are all the outfit you need, and they won't cost you over a hundred."

"Where do you get your tools?"

"Most of the men buy in first class mail order supply stores. They are largely used for legitimate as for professional purposes. We buy them through middlemen, however, as otherwise the police might catch us in a proposed job. The more delicate and artfully made by RUBBER PAPER HOLDER.

"It is not easy to overestimate the importance of Minnesota's endorsement of Water Gresham. This action puts him ahead of every other presidential aspirant, so far as regards his chances for the nomination. He is the only representative who has been specifically recommended for the presidency by more than one republican state. Sherman is the favorite of part or a majority of the delegates of several southern states, but the effect of this is weakened by the fact that most of these states contain obscure electors favorable to Sherman or any other republican candidate at the next election. And not even in Oregon Sherman's year to be so enthusiastically favored by his supporters as Gresham has been in both Wisconsin and Minnesota. The only other of the avowed aspirants who may be considered as a rival of Gresham is A. S. Chapman. While Wilson's endorsement by his own state has been vigorous and hearty, his support is rather tame. Gresham is one of the aspirants of the party best fitted to win the nomination, and his chances are with him. His record in the past five years has been uniformly creditable, and his record in Congress is good. He is a man of great ability and has been vigorous and hearty, his support is rather tame. Gresham is one of the aspirants of the party best fitted to win the nomination, and his chances are with him. His record in the past five years has been uniformly creditable, and his record in Congress is good. He is a man of great ability and has been vigorous and hearty, his support is rather tame. Gresham is one of the aspirants of the party best fitted to win the nomination, and his chances are with him. His record in the past five years has been uniformly creditable, and his record in Congress is good. He is a man of great ability and has been vigorous and hearty, his support is rather tame. 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THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Baker of Illinois Resists Breckinridge's Instructions.

The Kentuckian Versus a Forgiving Spirit.

Beer and Cursive Case Debate of the Mills Bill.

Beer is Liberally Applauded by House and Gallery.

Fiftieth Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The house on assembling immediately went into committee of the whole on the tariff.

A motion of adjournment, in opposition to the principle of protection, and at the close of his remarks, Baker took the floor.

He opened his speech by referring to the president's recent message in which the executive advised congress that the surplus in the treasury by the end of the current fiscal year was expected to reach the sum of \$1,000,000.

He then quoted from the president's message, defining his position on the tariff and internal revenue questions, and said that "from the utterances of the president I understand the executive to be adverse to any reduction of internal taxes, as that mode of taxation interferes with the operation of the present, no just constraint, and that nothing is so well able to bear the burden without regard to any portion of the people." The president further said that "the tariff law was a vicious and illegal source of inequitable tax and ought to be revised, and modified; and the president, in urging upon congress immediate expression on the matter to the exclusion of others, The president asserted, in substance, that the reduction necessary should be made by addition to the "free list" of articles of foreign origin, with those recommended by the executive, it was imperative required of the representatives of the scope to give air, intelligent and prompt attention to the suggestions made. The "free list" so far introduced, some of the provisions of which were at variance with those recommended by the president. The president sought to prevent continuation of the surplus revenue by resorting to changes in the customs, but its remedy he claimed, proposed was through a new internal revenue tax, as well as by a revision of the tariff, as promised to the people by the democratic convention of 1850. The recommendation provided for in his bill, aggregated \$75,000,000 on internal taxes. Those taxes have always been the last to be levied and the first to be removed when no longer necessary. Jefferson gave the country a way to excuse taxes, that most vicious of all taxes, and received the thanks of the legislature of his native state for having internal taxes abolished. The first tax also to be removed after the war of '82 has been the excise tax. The democratic convention of '50 declared that internal revenue was a war tax, and its declaration taken in connection with its recharter of the platform party established the fact that the opinion of the convention was that some of the internal revenue taxes on its first going into effect should go whenever sufficient sum was realized from custom house taxes to meet the expense of the government's economic administration. The country was practically in such a condition now, and a true response to those declarations warrants reversal of the internal revenue taxes to the extent proposed by this bill. As it stands, now, as he has always done, total repeal of internal revenue taxes, as far as possible, is the best way. What has been done for the general and taken duties practice of every thing he knew of every product of the farm, it took the city of wool. What will it do to the farmer in return? Every thing he brought was certainly the cost of the land, and would be paid for his cotton, his rice, his stockings, his sugar, his rice, everything, is payable, but everything he raised was out on the "free list." The duty on wool was gone. What had the democratic party given the farmer in return for this? It did not go away, they should go whenever sufficient sum was realized from custom house taxes to meet the expense of the government's economic administration.

The protection of labor, not in one state but in all.

Baker then analyzed the metal schedule of the '50's bill, and said, "In any instance the rate was too low to cover the cost of protection, he was ready to raise it, and if more than necessary, lower it." Monopolies existed with the tariff. It was for the protection of labor, not in one state but in all.

Baker then analyzed the metal schedule of the '50's bill, and declared, it would bring about incalculable injury to the industries of commerce. He concluded noting in the bill which gave a preference to raw wool, he found many inequalities in it, and discovered new features intended to relieve the poorer working men. He referred to the declarations of his colleague (Scott) as scrupulous. He urged his democratic friends to not undo the good which had been done to manufacturing industries by the protective tariff, and read from Jefferson, Monroe, and other democratic forefathers to prove that protection was a fundamental democratic principle. He closed with a tribute to the results and principles of protection, and asked that they be maintained. Through the efforts of the party that instituted them.

The house was drawn into an embrasure at the conclusion of Baker's speech. The request was made that Baker be allowed to proceed, but objection was made by Mr. A. an objector which was overruled with his dissent. Baker then yielded him a portion of his time, but by an amicable arrangement suggested by Breckinridge, Baker was permitted to proceed without imitation.

Baker said that in the execution of the act of the committee to "secure free raw materials to stimulate manufacturing," he placed on the "free list" a large number of articles which are really manufactured articles, constituting the products of large and useful industries throughout the country. At the same time it leaves on the "free list" lead, iron, zinc, and nickel, ores, and coal, which might be called raw material. It not only makes the so-called "raw material's" free but places on the "free list" manufactured products of these materials. Thus the manufacture of such articles is made impossible in this country except by reducing labor to a worse condition than in Europe. He criticized the

leaving of an internal tax on alcohol used in the entire amount, to as much as the entire amount of duty collected on raw wool. In some cases the difference between the duty imposed on some raw materials and articles made for him is so great, as to destroy these industries except upon the condition of leaving the wages to those of Europe. This is so notably the case in the case of pig iron, steel, beams and rails. Instead of the reducing customs revenues \$50,000,000, as claimed, it was fair to estimate it would largely increase the revenue by enormously increasing foreign imports. Supporters of the bill, said themselves up as champions of the farmer, while they take from him the protective duties on wool, hemp, oil, axes, meat, etc. Who could be ignorant of the list of so-called "necessaries" which had been made free, and went on to show the monopsonies and monopolies. Speaking for himself, he said, his convictions on the tariff were founded on comprehension of the subject, and that he cannot be coerced in any particular action upon economic interests by the direction of party caucuses.

Baker then closed his speech at 2:35, and was followed by McKinley of Ohio.

McKinley opened his speech with the statement that the country was in an anomalous situation. While we were seeing to fine measures to relieve from taxation other nations were engaged in destroying the wealth of human enterprise and human productive to find new objects of taxation. A were agreed that taxation should be reduced, the only contention being as to the manner of reduction. He said, "I contrast the 'tariff' for revenue with the monopoly of the democrats and the 'tariff' for protection" policy of the Republicans. He maintained that one meant a free admission to this country of foreign goods which could be produced here, whenever the use of excessive revenue was reached, and consequently the destruction of American industries. The other meant a protective tariff, it constantly tended in favor of established rates of duty, and in case of course proposed a rate which he believed to be entirely safe. He concluded that the bill was a protective tariff, and left the average rates of duty higher than under the Morrill tariff. The present law was so highly protective in many cases as to be prohibitory. The changes proposed by the bill are designed to give to the farmers of whom a few provisions are raised, a right for breadstuffs and raw materials which are on y profitable when he has a prosperous manufacturer for a purchaser, to buy the home of a constant market, and to the manufacturer freedom from unnecessary burdens. We have therefore put upon the free list as far as we can, it was just the material necessary to the manufacturer. We never needed a point that gives to the home consumer the love of fair competition, whenever demand is made by an importer to advance prices beyond a fair consideration for the article to be sold, and we have not yet seen that the protection afforded is greater than any necessary and makes a combination of foreign manufacturers on terms of great advantage to the American manufacturer. We do not believe there is a single instance in the bill where the duty imposed on the article is not more than the difference between the cost of production in America and the cost of production abroad, thus freight. The evils of the bill as we have already seen exist in schemes to squander public money. It was no answer to talk about repealing or modifying provisions of the constitution. The protective tariff is not argued, but the "free list" is, and was it not the gentleman who was for the bill, and who was it who said, "It was just the material necessary to the manufacturer. 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